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Livestock and Products

Annual

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Report Highlights:

Post forecasts CY 2009 beef (buffalo meat) production to increase by 4.5 percent to 2.7 million tons. The buffalo meat export forecast for CY 2009 is increased to 850,000 MT (Carcass Weight Equivalent), up from CY 2008 by 40,000 tons on account of growing international demand and the cost competitiveness of Indian buffalo meat. Current GOI sanitary conditions effectively prohibit imports of poultry, swine meat and meat products from many countries, including the United States. Imports of beef products are banned in India.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Annual Report
New Delhi [IN1]
[IN]

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SECTION I: SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Production

The cattle¹ population for CY 2009 is forecast at 281.4 million head, continuing the multi-year declining trend. However, the decline is specific to the cow population only and not to buffalo population. Tractors are increasingly replacing bullocks (male cattle) in field operations and dairy farmers are replacing low producing native breeds of cows with a smaller number of high milk-yielding crossbreds and buffalos. Higher milk yield, which is considered as a premium for high-fat milk, and a ready market for male and unproductive buffaloes in the meat sector are the major reasons behind the decline in the cow population. Post forecasts the CY beef² production up by 4.5 percent to 2.7 million tons as it is cheapest compared to all other meats. Demand for Indian buffalo meat is gradually growing in export markets due to its cost competitiveness, perceived organic nature and proportion of less fat. Indian exporters have been able to meet international demand by utilizing modern integrated abattoir and meat processing facilities thereby working to improve the quality of Indian product. Among the categories of meat, poultry meat is the fastest growing animal protein consumed in India with an estimated year-to-year cumulative average growth rate of 13 percent. Meanwhile, the growth rate for buffalo meat production is also impressive at around five percent. Sheep and goat meat production has remained relatively stagnant and supply has failed to keep pace with increasing demand. As a result, goat and sheep meat is the most costly meat among all categories.

The animal husbandry and fisheries sector provides employment to 23.68 million people. According to the Central Statistical Organization of the Government of India (CSO), the value of output (at current prices) from the livestock and fisheries sector was around \$62 billion during the Indian Financial Year (IFY) 2006/07. The livestock and fisheries sectors together contribute 31.7 percent to India's agriculture production value (value of output) and are the major sources of income for small and marginal farmers. Additionally, the livestock and fisheries sector had a share of 5.26 percent in the total GDP during 2006-07. India has the world's largest livestock population. However, India's share in the world meat trade is minimal (except beef) and meat processing levels are below other major meat producing countries.

Animal slaughtering for domestic consumption is mainly carried out in slaughterhouses approved by the municipal corporation (a local regulatory body) and small corner shops. According to the Animal Husbandry Statistical Database of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF), there are a total of 5,520 recognized and 4,707 unorganized slaughterhouses in the country as of 2006. Livestock trading in India is done in livestock markets, which are regulated by state governments. Nonetheless, supervising direct operation of the markets is the responsibility of local authorities such as municipal corporations. There are also some privately owned markets and the model Agricultural Produce Marketing Act (APMC) has a provision for running private livestock markets.

Buffaloes can be used for milk production, meat, and also as a work animal for small and marginal farmers. Small and marginal farmers in India mainly rear cows and buffaloes as this ensures a sustained means of income during the year. The milk obtained from buffaloes is high in fat and therefore attracts a premium in the Indian market, as consumers prefer high fat milk. Animal maintenance costs are also lower for buffaloes as compared to dairy cows. India has the famous Murrah variety of buffalo, which has a high milk yield, is a hardy breed that easily withstands diverse weather conditions, and easily gains body weight

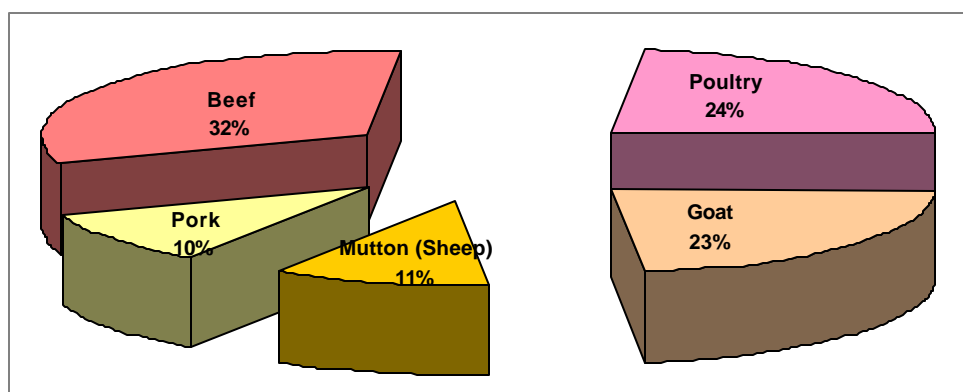
¹ Cattle population includes buffalo

² Beef refers to buffalo meat

on readily available green fodder. The buffalo carcass has less fat and bone and a higher proportion of muscle than an Indian cow carcass. Additionally, buffalo meat, unlike cow and pig meat, has no religious taboos attached to it and is therefore freely consumed in the domestic market among meat-eating consumers. Meanwhile, indigenous breeds of non-descript cows have lower milk yields and cow slaughter is not legally permitted in many states with the exception of Kerala, West Bengal and some Northeastern states. For these reasons, the buffalo population has been growing faster than the cow population over the past several years.

Animal husbandry, like other agricultural sectors, is a state subject and therefore each state has its own set of rules and regulations. Some state municipal corporations either prohibit street slaughter or have imposed standards for meat marketing, hygiene and registration. However, much effort is still required to ensure complete implementation of the rules to further organize the meat industry.

Indian Meat Production (Category-Wise Share)



Source: Animal Husbandry Statistics (2005/06), DADF

Note: The data is derived from meat production estimates from the recognized (official) sector and trade flows.

Impact of Rising Feed Prices on the Livestock Industry

The feed and fodder requirement for dairy animals is primarily met by green fodder and home made mixtures. According to industry estimates, 60 percent of the cattle feed requirement is met through deoiled cakes and green fodder, 28 percent by home-made mixes and only 12 percent by manufactured compound feed. Out of the total production of coarse grains (maize, bajra, sorghum and millets etc) about 10 percent is currently used for livestock feeds. Therefore, the rise in beef prices is not as abrupt as in the case of poultry (see the table on 'Retail prices of meat categories' on page 7). Dairy cooperatives in India supply low cost compound feed to farmer members while private feed manufacturers mainly cater to the requirements of farmers with independent operations and the buffalo meat industry. The price of full cream milk was revised to Rs 25/kilogram recently compared to Rs. 22 / kilogram at the start of the current year in the Delhi market. Prices of compound feed for dairy animals have increased due to high oilmeal prices, which have increased significantly on account of reduced domestic availability resulting from increased exports. According to the Solvent Extractors Association of India, oilmeal exports from October 2007 through June 2008 were a record 5.4 million tons, up by 23 percent over the corresponding

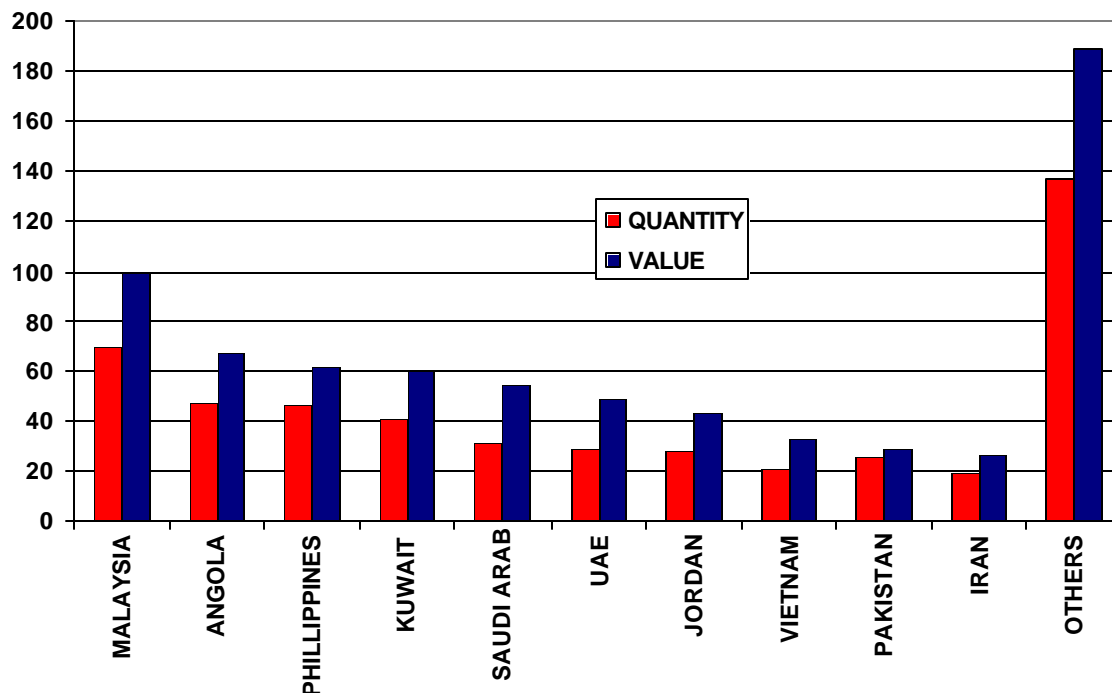
period of last year. Peanut and soy meal exports were also higher by 77 and 36 percent respectively due the competitive pricing of Indian meal.

Additionally, the increasing feed ingredient prices have affected the profit margins of the poultry industry which is largely vertically integrated, as poultry industries have established good marketing networks and have developed backward linkages with farmers. Rising costs of the key poultry feed ingredients (corn and soybean meal) has greatly increased the cost of production of poultry products. According to the industry estimates, feed costs account for about 60-70 percent of the total cost of the poultry production. The National Egg Coordination committee (NECC) records show that egg and broiler production costs have increased significantly in the last 12 months from Rs 0.9/Rs 1 to Rs 1.80/Rs 1.90 per egg and from Rs 27-28 per kg to Rs 40-41/kg for broilers. Furthermore, the increase in feed ingredient costs has adversely affected the profitability of poultry operations as producers are mostly unable to pass on the higher costs due to the price sensitivity of Indian consumers.

On July 3, 2008, the GOI imposed a ban on maize exports from India until October 15, 2008. The complete text of the notification can be seen at: <http://dgft.delhi.nic.in/>. The move was undertaken to address repeated requests from the poultry industry to ensure availability of corn in the domestic market and to check further price increases of this essential poultry feed ingredient. Maize prices increased significantly by 30 percent earlier this year from Rs. 7,100/MT in January to Rs. 9,260/MT in June in one of the major markets in Karnataka despite of good crop harvest in 2007/08. Maize prices have not been depressed by the GOI's export ban as spot prices for maize in some of the major markets of Karnataka were noted to be at a record high of Rs. 11,000/MT in the month of August because of strong domestic demand. According to price data compiled by the Solvent Extractors Association, soymeal prices registered a 38 percent increase from Rs. 15,232 / MT in January to Rs. 21,000/MT in August. The poultry industry has also approached the government to request a ban on oilmeal exports but the government has not acted on the request to date.

Livestock, poultry and related products accounted for export earnings of \$1.3 billion during 2006-07. Beef (buffalo meat) is the largest meat segment exported out of India and international demand for buffalo meat is growing. India is cost competitive in buffalo meat but further improvement is needed in India's cold chain infrastructure in order to increase competitiveness. The beef export and consumption estimates for CY 2007 and 2008 have been revised to reflect government trade statistics. The buffalo meat share in total meat exports from India is more than 90 percent (in value terms) followed by a three percent share of sheep and goat meat. Exports of pork, poultry meat and processed meat are negligible. According to trade sources, the majority of buffalo meat exports (90 percent) are boneless and the balance is shipped as carcasses. Malaysia and Jordan are the major markets for specialty and Halal buffalo meat whereas some South East Asian countries have growing institutional demand for processed buffalo meat products such as sausages and salami.

Indian Bovine Meat Exports - IFY 2006/07 ('000 Tons, \$ million)



Source: Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, GOI

The export of meat and meat products is handled by 15 export-oriented modern combined slaughter houses and meat processing plants registered with the Agricultural Processed Food Export Development Agency (APEDA), Ministry of Commerce. Additionally, there are about 35 meat processing and packaging units (out of which 12 are registered with APEDA), which source dressed carcasses from the government approved municipal slaughter houses for export. The GOI has proposed a financial outlay of \$250 million to fund the program 'Salvaging and Rearing of Male Buffalo Calves' for the purpose of increasing meat production during the 11th five year plan (2007-12).

Production Policy

A large segment of the meat production sector is still unorganized and production policies in the animal husbandry sector are mainly focused on dairy development. However, due to increased interest from the meat industry, the government has started focusing on development of the meat sector. Additionally, most urban consumers are becoming quality conscious and demand clean and hygienically handled meat products. The Planning Commission has designated a financial assistance outlay of \$2.04 billion for the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF), Ministry of Agriculture under the eleventh five-year plan (2007-2012). The proposal for the 11th five-year plan for the livestock sector aims at achieving a cumulative growth target of five percent for the dairy sector and ten percent each for the meat and poultry sectors. The higher growth targets are aimed at transferring the benefits to small, marginal and landless laborers who rear most of the livestock in India.

Additionally, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has proposed a "Grant-In-Aid" scheme for the modernization of abattoirs, which is a high priority area. The modernization

of abattoirs is to be a comprehensive scheme scheduled for possible launch during the eleventh five-year plan (2007-12).

The processed meat sector has been regulated by the Directorate of Meat Food Products in the MFPI since May 14, 2005, through the Meat Food Products Order (MFPO), 1973 (<http://mofpi.nic.in/mfpo1973.pdf>). The MFPO contains standards for the licensing of meat processors by regulating the production and sale of meat products. It also enforces sanitary and hygienic requirements for the production of healthy meat products and ensures maintenance of strict quality controls at all stages of meat (including fish and poultry) products production. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) regulates both domestic production and importation of meat and meat products, through the standards laid out in Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and Rules (<http://mohfw.nic.in/pfa%20acts%20and%20rules.pdf>). The export of Raw Meat (frozen/chilled) is regulated by the Export of Raw Meat (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1992. The GOI regulates compliance with animal welfare and animal transport rules through the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (<http://envfor.nic.in/legis/awbi/awbi01.pdf>).

The World Organization of Animal Health (OIE) declared India "Rinderpest free" in May 2006 and the government initiated a Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) control program to create three FMD free zones, where export units are primarily located. The program is being carried out in 54 districts to control the disease with 100 percent government funding to cover the cost of vaccines and supporting expenses. Around 30 million cattle and buffalo from the 54 identified districts are vaccinated every six months under this program. However, India is yet to declare itself FMD free.

The National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB) was initiated by the government in October 2000 for a period of ten years. A total of \$100.5 million was allocated for the first phase of the program. The project gives special emphasis to genetic improvement on a priority basis along with a focus on the development and improvement of important indigenous breeds. Nonetheless, the productivity levels of Indian dairy animals continue to be among the lowest among the major milk producers of the world (see table data below).

The Planning Commission's report on Animal Husbandry and Dairying for the 11th five year plan (2007-12) has noted the poor genetic potential of indigenous livestock. It is estimated that around 70-75 percent of the indigenous cattle and buffalo population cannot be categorized under any well-defined breed or are non-descript and their milk yield levels are much lower than that of pure dairy breeds available in India. Additionally, the productivity level of most defined indigenous breeds is less than 1,000 kgs per head.

Milk Productivity per Dairy Cow	MT / Head
U.S.	9.05
Japan	9.04
Canada	7.89
Australia	5.56
EU	5.30
Argentina	4.75
China	4.04
Ukraine	3.73
New Zealand	3.71
Russia	3.14
Brazil	1.65
India	1.31*

Source: Dairy: World Markets and Trade, USDA/FAS, July 2008

*Post Analysis (includes buffaloes) based on DADF Animal Husbandry Statistics, 2006

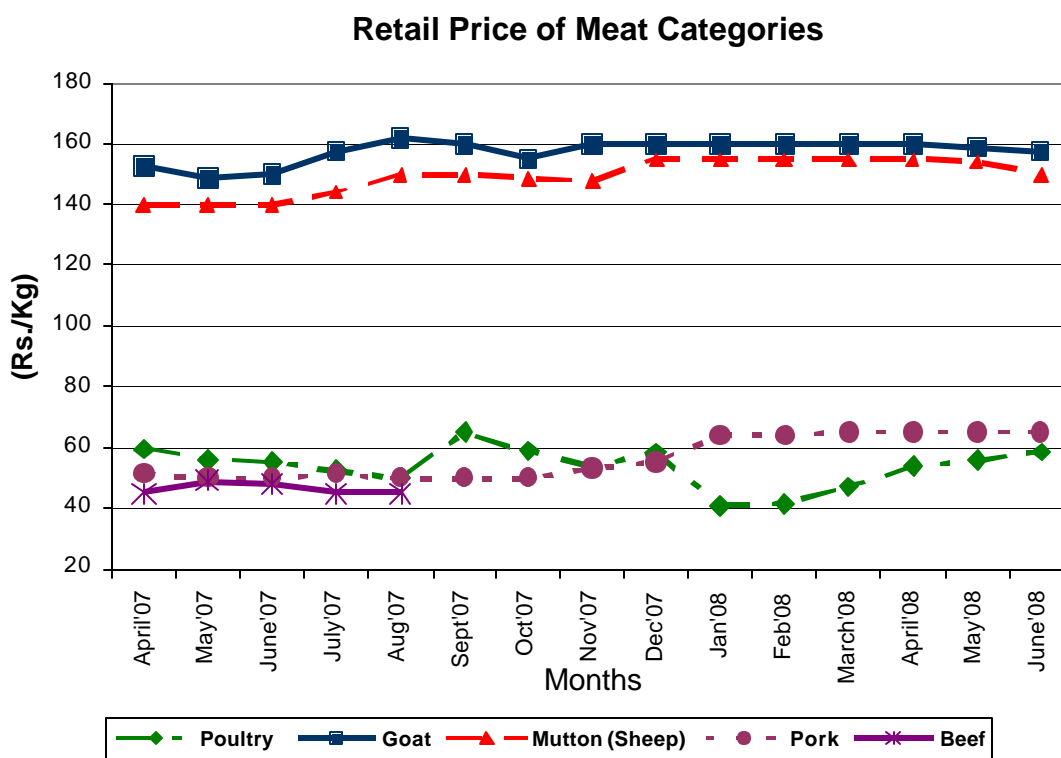
Germplasm Trade Regulations

According to the Indian government, the increased spread of breeding programs and of an organized artificial insemination breeding network is expected to lead to increased demand for non native germplasm for producing quality crossbred animals. The Ministry of Agriculture has prepared guidelines for the export and import of bovine germplasm to ensure that a regulatory procedure is set up for processing applications received for the export and import of bovine germplasm. The Ministry of Agriculture has recently revised these guidelines and the detailed text version of these guidelines can be assessed from: <http://dahd.nic.in/trade/RGIEX.pdf> . However, various quality requirements specified under these import guidelines are overly restrictive and will significantly raise the cost of imported semen. Therefore, many low-income producers will not have access to quality imported semen, which could benefit their herd health and production.

Consumption

Beef (buffalo meat) consumption in CY 2009 is forecast to increase by five percent to 1.94 million tons (CWE) compared to the CY 2008 estimate. Beef consumption continues to rise as it remains the cheapest of all the meats available in the domestic market. The per capita meat consumption in India is estimated at 5.5 kg per year, which is far below the recommendation of 10.8 kg per year according to the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR). Per capita beef consumption is estimated at 1.6 kilograms compared to 1.8 kilograms for poultry meat. Buffalo meat and poultry are the two popular meats consumed in India because of their price competitiveness among other meat categories. Buffalo meat is increasingly becoming popular as a protein source compared to pulses (some of which have become expensive than buffalo meat). Additionally, both poultry and buffalo meats have no specific religious sentiments attached to their consumption. Goat and sheep meat has a small market share in total meat demand because of low production and their high price among all the locally available meat categories. Though the Indian consumer has a taste preference for goat and sheep meat, supply has not kept pace with demand. The GOI had accordingly imposed a ban on the export of sheep and goat meat last year (see Trade Section for further information).

Price categorization of various meats in India



Source: Directorate of Agricultural Marketing, Delhi.

Per capita consumption of meat in India is below the international average because there is a large segment of the population that is strictly vegetarian (20 percent). Furthermore, cultural differences also guide categorical meat consumption. National Samples Survey Organization (NSSO) data shows that the share of eggs, fish and meat in total protein intake by the Indian population is only 4 percent in rural areas and 5.5 percent in urban areas. However, there is evidence from the NSSO surveys that indicates Indian food consumption patterns are slowly shifting from cereals/pulses based dominance to high value commodities including fruits and vegetables, processed foods and meat and meat products. According to the Census of India, around 80 percent of the total population comprises Hindus, who don't consume beef and 13 percent Muslims, who don't consume pork. Nevertheless, the younger generation is changing their food habits to non-vegetarian foods and other processed foods. Consequently, with rising income levels, domestic meat consumption has the potential to rise further. According to the MFPI, processing levels in buffalo meat (20 percent) and poultry (6 percent) are quite low as compared to most developed countries. Indian consumers prefer to buy fresh meat from wet markets for further processing at home. Meat from large bovine animals is primarily processed for exports. India has a total meat processing capacity of over one million MT per annum out of which capacity utilization is just 40 to 50 percent. The lack of a sufficient cold chain infrastructure is one of the constraints to processing.

Trade Policy

Livestock importation regulations are found in the Livestock Importation Act, 1898 with the procedure for the import of livestock products notified by the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) through an official gazette notification (<http://dahd.nic.in/order/livestockimport.doc>) dated

July 7, 2001. Similarly, the MOA notified import protocols for fishery products on October 16, 2001 and for grandparent stock of poultry on November 27, 2001. These protocols include a requirement of a sanitary permit for the import of all livestock products and grandparent stock of poultry. For the import of livestock products, an applicant has to apply 30 days in advance in form A/B (given in the notification with the following link: <http://dms.nic.in/SIP/default.aspx>) for obtaining a sanitary import permit. The sanitary import permit is issued after conducting a risk analysis based on the disease situation of the exporting country.

The GOI issued an official gazette notification on February 20, 2007 prohibiting the export of sheep or goat meat (fresh chilled or frozen) because of increased domestic demand and rising prices. The details of the notification are available at: <http://dgftcom.nic.in/exim/2000/not/not06/not4606.htm>

The GOI has prohibited importation of live ruminants (cattle, buffalo, sheep and goat), embryos, ruminant meat and meat products, and pet food from TSE positive countries. The details of this notification can be found at: <http://dahd.nic.in/trade/Notification170806.htm>

Furthermore, the GOI prohibits importation of specific livestock and livestock products including poultry and poultry products, live swine and swine products, domestic and wild birds (including captive birds) and their products, semen of domestic and wild birds, products of animal origin (from birds) intended for use in animal feeding or for agricultural and industrial use, and pathological and biological products from birds) from countries reporting the outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) and Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza (LPAI). This ban due to LPAI goes against international trade norms and regulations of the OIE and is considered a non-science-based trade barrier. The GOI has been extending this import prohibition rule on a six monthly basis. The latest Official Gazette notification released by the DADF can be assessed at: <http://dahd.nic.in/flu/gazetteofindiajul310708.pdf>. The GOI has notified this regulation to the WTO with the notification number G/SPS/N/IND/46/Add.6, dated August 12, 2008. More details on the GOI's regulation can also be seen in GAIN report [IN8089](#).

Tariff Rate Table for selected Livestock Products

HS CODE	ITEM DESCRIPTION	BASIC	CVD	SPL CVD	TOTAL DUTY WITH 2+1%EC	IMPORT POLICY
01011010- 01019090	LIVE HORSES, ASSES, MULES & HINNIES	30	0	4	36.136	RESTD
01021010 - 01029090	LIVE BOVINE ANIMALS	30	0	4	36.136	RESTD
01031000- 01039200	LIVE SWINE	30	0	4	36.136	RESTD
01041010 - 01042000	LIVE SHEEP & GOATS	30	0	4	36.136	RESTD
01051100 - 01059900	LIVE POULTRY I.E. FOWLS OF THE SPECIES GALLUS DOMESTICUS, DUCKS, GEESE, TURKEYS AND GUINEA FOWLS	30	0	4	36.136	RESTD *
02011000 - 02013000	MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FRESH AND CHILLED	30	0	4	36.136	R SanP
02021000 - 02023000	MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FROZEN	30	0	4	36.136	R SanP
02031100- 02031900	MEAT OF SWINE, FRESH, OR CHILLED	30	0	0	30.9	Fr SanP
02032100- 02032900	MEAT OF SWINE, FROZEN	30	0	4	36.136	Fr SanP
02041000 - 02045000	MEAT OF SHEEP OR GOATS, FRESH CHILLED OR FROZEN	30	0	4	36.136	Fr SanP
02061000	EDIBLE OFFAL OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FRESH OR CHILLED	30	0	0	30.9	R SanP
02062100 - 02069090	EDIBLE OFFAL OF BOVINE ANIMALS, SWINE, GOATS, HORSES, ASSES, MULES OR HINNIES, FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN	30	0	4	36.136	**
02071100	MEAT, & EDIBLE OFFAL, OF THE POULTRY OF HEADING 0105, NOT CUT IN PIECES, FRESH OR CHILLED	30	0	4	36.136	Fr SanP
02071200	" NOT CUT IN PIECES, FROZEN	30	0	4	36.136	Fr SanP
02071300	" CUTS & OFFAL, FRESH OR CHILLED	100	0	0	103	Fr SanP
02071400	" CUTS & OFFAL, FROZEN	100	0	4	111.12	Fr SanP

Note:

➤ CVD – Countervailing Duty, EC – Education Cess, RESTD – Restricted

- Grand Parent stock of poultry is however freely importable, San P (0105 1100, 0105 1200, 0105 1900)
- 02062100-2063000 – Restricted San P and 02064100-02069090 – Free SanP
- R San P – Restricted, Sanitary Permit, Fr San P – Free, Sanitary Permit

GOI Ministry Specific Responsibilities:

Law	Regulating Agency	Area of Regulation	Text Details	Application
Meat Food Products Order	Directorate of Meat Food Products, Ministry of Food Processing Industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Standards for licensing of meat processors for production and sale of meat. - Enforces sanitary and hygienic requirements and quality control at all stages of meat production. 	http://mofpi.nic.in/mfp_o1973.pdf	Domestic Industry
Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and Rules (PFA)	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	- Regulates both domestic production and importation of meat and meat products through the standards laid out in PFA.	http://mohfw.nic.in/pfa%20acts%20and%20rules.pdf	Domestic Industry and Imports
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960	Ministry of Environment and Forests	- Regulates compliance with animal welfare and transport rules	http://envfor.nic.in/legis/awbi/awbi01.pdf	Domestic Industry
Guidelines for the export and import of bovine germplasm	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF), Ministry of Agriculture	- Ensure that a regulatory procedure is set up for processing applications received for the export and import of bovine germplasm	http://dahd.nic.in/trade/RGIEX.pdf	Domestic Industry and Imports
Livestock Importation Act, 1898	Ministry of Agriculture	- Regulates the procedure for the import of livestock products	http://dahd.nic.in/order/livestockimport.doc	Import
Sanitary procedures for the import of various livestock items	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF), Ministry of Agriculture		http://dahd.nic.in/	Domestic Industry and Imports

Note: For additional details please see the following sections of this report: Production Policy and Trade Policy

SECTION II: STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1: Commodity, Animal Numbers, Cattle, PSD

Animal Numbers, Cattle India	2007			2008			2009		
	2007			2008			2009		
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2007			Market Year Begin: Jan 2008			Market Year Begin: Jan 2009		
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		Aug
			Data			Data			Data
Total Cattle Beg. Stks	282000	282000	282000	281700	281700	281700			281400 (1000 HEAD)
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks	118600	118600	118600	119600	119600	119600			120300 (1000 HEAD)
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0			0 (1000 HEAD)
Production (Calf Crop)	57000	57000	57000	57450	57450	57450			57960 (1000 HEAD)
Intra-EU Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0			0 (1000 HEAD)
Other Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0			0 (1000 HEAD)
Total Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0			0 (1000 HEAD)
Total Supply	339000	339000	339000	339150	339150	339150			339360 (1000 HEAD)
Intra EU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0			0 (1000 HEAD)
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0			0 (1000 HEAD)
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0			0 (1000 HEAD)
Cow Slaughter	1250	1250	1250	1320	1320	1320			1380 (1000 HEAD)
Calf Slaughter	4000	4000	4000	4200	4200	4200			4500 (1000 HEAD)
Other Slaughter	19250	19250	19250	20530	20530	20530			21350 (1000 HEAD)
Total Slaughter	24500	24500	24500	26050	26050	26050			27230 (1000 HEAD)
Loss	32800	32800	32800	31200	31200	31700			30950 (1000 HEAD)
Ending Inventories	281700	281700	281700	281900	281900	281400			281180 (1000 HEAD)
Total Distribution	339000	339000	339000	339150	339150	339150			339360 (1000 HEAD)

Table 2: Commodity, Meat, Beef and Veal, PSD

Meat, Beef and Veal India	2007			2008			2009			
	2007			2008			2009			
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2007			Market Year Begin: Jan 2008			Market Year Begin: Jan 2009			
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		Aug	
			Data			Data			Data	
Slaughter (Reference)	24500	24500	24500	26050	26050	26050			27230	(1000 HEAD)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(1000 MT CWE)
Production	2500	2500	2500	2655	2655	2655			2790	(1000 MT CWE)
Intra-EU Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(1000 MT CWE)
Other Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Supply	2500	2500	2500	2655	2655	2655			2790	(1000 MT CWE)
Intra EU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(1000 MT CWE)
Other Exports	735	800	765	800	870	810			850	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Exports	735	800	765	800	870	810			850	(1000 MT CWE)
Human Dom. Consumption	1765	1700	1735	1855	1785	1845			1940	(1000 MT CWE)
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Dom. Consumption	1765	1700	1735	1855	1785	1845			1940	(1000 MT CWE)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Distribution	2500	2500	2500	2655	2655	2655			2790	(1000 MT CWE)

SECTION III: OTHER RELEVANT REPORTS

[GOI restricts the import of additional livestock items \(IN8033\)](#)

[GOI proposed regulation on the veterinary certificate for the import of horns and hooves into India \(IN8039\)](#)

[Raw hides and skins: GOI provides temporary exemption from the restricted list of imports \(IN8060\)](#)

Government extends ban on imports of livestock products due to Avian Influenza (IN8089)